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By Authority

FIFTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,

begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

AN ACT

To provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the purpose of making the valuations and enumerations herein after directed, there shall be, and are hereby designated and established, the following divisions, to wit: The state of New Hamshire shall contain five divisions, as follow: The first division to consist of the county of Rockingham; the second division to consist of the county of Strafford; the third division to consist of the county of Hillsborough; the fourth division to consist of the county of Cheshire; and the fifth division to consist of the county of Grafton.

The state of Massachusetts shall contain nine divisions, as follow: The first division to consist of the counties of Hancock, Washington and Lincoln; the second division to consist of the counties of York and Cumberland; the third division to consist of the county of Essex; the fourth division to consist of the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk; the fifth division to consist of the county of Middlesex; the sixth division to consist of the counties of Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Duke's county and Nantucket; the seventh division to consist of the county of Worcester; the eighth division to consist of the county of Hampshire; and the ninth division to consist of the county of Berkshire.

The state of Rhode-Island shall contain three divisions, as follow: The first division to consist of the counties of Newport and Bristol; the second division to consist of the counties of Washington and Kent; and the third division to consist of the county of Providence.

The state of Connecticut shall contain five divisions, as follow: The first division to consist of the counties of Hartford and Tolland; the second division to consist of the counties of New-Haven and Middlesex; the third division to consist of the counties of New-London and Windham; the fourth division to consist of the county of Fairfield; and the fifth division to consist of the county of Litchfield.

The state of Vermont shall contain five divisions, as follow: The first division to consist of the counties of Windham and Windsor; the second division to consist of the counties of Bennington and Rutland; the third division to consist of the counties of Orange and Caledonia; the fourth division to consist of the counties of Addison and Chittenden; and the fifth division to consist of the counties of Franklin, Orleans and Essex.

The state of New York shall contain nine divisions, as follow: The first division to consist of the counties of Suffolk, Queen's, King's, and Richmond; the second division to consist of the city and county of New York; the third division to consist of the counties of West Chester, Rockland, Orange and Ulster; the fourth division to consist of the counties of Dutchess and Columbia; the fifth division to consist of the counties of Rensselaer and Schoharie, and the city and county of Albany; the sixth division to consist of the counties of Washington, Clinton and Saratoga; the seventh division to consist of the counties of Montgomery, Otsaida and Herkemer; the eighth division to consist of the counties of Delaware, Otsego, and Chenango; and the ninth division to consist of the counties of Tioga, Onondago, Steuben and Ontario.

The state of New Jersey shall contain five divisions, as follow: The first division to consist of the counties of Bergen, Essex and Middlesex; the second division to consist of the counties of Sussex and Morris; the third division to consist of the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset; the fourth division to consist of the counties of Burlington and Monmouth; and the fifth division to consist of the counties of Gloucester, Cumberland, Salem and Cape-May.

The state of Pennsylvania shall contain nine divisions, as follow: The first division to consist of the city and county of Philadelphia; the second division to consist of the counties of Delaware, Chester and Lancaster; the third division to consist of the counties of Montgomery and Bucks; the fourth division to consist of the counties of Berks and Dauphin; the fifth division to consist of the counties of Northampton, Wayne and Luzerne; the sixth division to consist of the counties of York, Cumberland and Franklin; the seventh division to consist of the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming and Mifflin; the eighth division to consist of the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon; and the ninth division to consist of the counties of Westmoreland, Alleghenny, Washington, Greene and Fayette.

The state of Delaware, shall contain three divisions, as follow: The first division to consist of the county of New-Castle; the second division to consist of the county of Kent, and the third division to consist of the county of Sussex.

The state of Maryland shall contain seven divisions, as follow: The first division to consist of the counties of Saint Mary's, Charles and Calvert; the second division to consist of the counties of Montgomery and Prince George's (including the city of Washington); the third division to consist of the counties of Anne-Arundel (including the city of Annapolis) and Baltimore (including the city of Baltimore); the fourth division to consist of the counties of Washington, Frederick and Alleghenny; the fifth division to consist of the counties of Harford, Cœcil, and Kent; the sixth division to consist of the counties of Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot; and the seventh division to consist of the counties of Somerset, Dorchester and Worcester.

The state of Virginia shall contain eleven divisions, as follow: The first division to consist of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Augusta, Rockbridge, Bath and Botetourt; the second division to consist of the counties of Hampshire, Brooke, Hardy, Pendleton, Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio and Randolph; the third division to consist of the counties of Greenbrier, Kenhawa, Montgomery, Wythe, Grayson, Washington, Russel and Lee; the fourth division to consist of the counties of Patrick, Franklin, Henry, Bedford, Pittsylvania, Campbell and Halifax; the fifth division to consist of the counties of Charlotte, Prince Edward, Buckingham, Cumberland, Powhatan, Amelia, Nottaway, Lunenburg and Mecklenburg; the sixth division to consist of the counties of Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Greensville, Sussex and Prince George; the seventh division to consist of the counties of Surry, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk and Princess-Anne; the eighth division to consist of the counties of Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, Charles city, James city, Mathews, Gloucester, York, Warwick, Elizabeth city, Accomack and North Hampton; the ninth division to consist of the counties of Caroline, King and Queen, Essex, King William, Middlesex, Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland, and King George; the tenth division to consist of the counties of Stafford, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudon and Prince William; and the eleventh division to consist of the counties of Spotsylvania, Orange, Madison, Louisa, Fluvanna, Goochland, Albemarle and Amherst.

The state of Kentucky shall contain five divisions, as follow: The first division to consist of the counties of Madison, Lincoln, Garrard, Mercer, Washington, and that part of the county of Franklin which lies on the south side of the Kentucky river; the second division to consist of the counties of Nelson, Shelby, Jefferson, Bullet and Hardin; the third division to consist of the counties of Green, Logan, Christian & Warren; the fourth division to consist of the counties of Mason, Fleming, Bracken, Campbell, Harrison and Bourbon; and the fifth division to consist of the counties of Fayette, Woodford, Scott, Clark, Montgomery, and that part of Franklin county which lies on the north side of the Kentucky river.

The state of North Carolina shall contain seven divisions, as follow: The first division to consist of Edenton district; the second division to consist of Newbern district; the Third division to consist of Halifax district; the fourth division to consist of Hillsborough district; the fifth division to consist of Salisbury district; the sixth division to consist of Morgan district; and the seventh division, to consist of Wilmington and Fayette districts.

The state of Tennessee shall contain three divisions, as follow;—The first division to consist of the district of Washington; the second division to consist of Hamilton; and the third division to consist of the district of Mero.

The state of South-Carolina shall contain five divisions as follow: The first division to consist of the districts of Charleston and George-town; the second division to consist of the districts of Camden and Cheraw; the third division to consist of the districts of Pinckney and Washington; the fourth division to consist of the district of Ninety six; and the fifth division to consist of the districts of Orangeburg and Beaufort.

The state of Georgia shall contain three divisions as follow: The first division to consist of the counties of Chatham, Bryan, Liberty, M'Intosh, Glynn, Camden and Effingham; the second division to consist of the counties of Washington, Montgomery, Scriven, Burke, Richmond, Jefferson, Warren and and Columbia; and the third division to consist of the counties of Hancock, Wilkes, Green, Elbert, Oglethorpe, Jackson and Franklin.

And where any new county shall have been, or hereafter may be formed, within any state, out of any one or more of the counties composing any one of the aforesaid divisions, such new county shall be considered as part of such division; and if such new county shall have been or hereafter shall be formed out of counties lying in different divisions, then the commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of this act, shall determine to which of such divisions it shall belong.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall, before they enter on the discharge of the duties enjoined by this act, take and subscribe before some competent magistrate, an oath or affirmation, truly, faithfully and impartially to discharge their trust; in default of taking which oath or affirmation, before entering on the discharge of the duties aforesaid, the party failing shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars for the use of the United States, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction, with costs of suit.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one commissioner appointed for each of said divisions, who shall reside within the same; and if the appointment of said commissioners, or any number of them shall not be made during the present session of Congress, the President of the United States shall be, and is hereby empowered to make such appointment during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners for each state shall, immediately, or as soon as may be, after their appointment, convene in a general meeting, at such time and place as shall be appointed and directed by the commissioner for each state, first named and qualified, according to this act, and a majority of the commissioners so convened, shall have power to adjourn to such time and place as they shall judge proper; and a majority of the commissioners to be appointed in each state according to this act when convened according to rules to be adopted at their first meeting, shall, and are hereby declared to be a board competent to transact and discharge any business or duties enjoined by this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*. That the said commissioners, when convened as aforesaid, shall and may appoint a suitable person to be their clerk, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the said commissioners to whose duty it shall be to record and preserve all rules, proceedings and documents of the said commissioners, and who shall take an oath or affirmation, diligently and faithfully to discharge his trust; which oath or affirmation, either of the said commissioners is hereby authorized to administer; and in default of taking such oath or affirmation, previous to the entering on the duties of the said appointment, or on failure to record diligently and truly, all or any rules or proceedings of the said commissioners, or to furnish transcripts or copies thereof, when directed by the said commissioners, or required by the Secretary of the Treasury, in writing, such clerk shall be discharged from office, and shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be recovered for the use of the United States, with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, to cause to be recorded and noted, the names of such of the said commissioners as shall attend any general meeting; as also the periods of their attendance, respectively; and if any commissioners shall fail to attend such general meeting, and shall not transmit or cause to be transmitted to the said commissioners, at their said meeting, or that next subsequently holden, an excuse for such absence, which shall by a majority of the commissioners then present, be accepted as satisfactory and reasonable, such commissioner, so failing, as aforesaid, shall, for every day which he may be absent, during such meeting, forfeit and pay ten dollars, to be recovered for the use of the United States with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction; or to be deducted from the compensation as hereafter established for the said commissioner: As a transcript from the records of the said commissioners, certified by their clerk, by which it shall appear that any commissioner has failed to attend a general meeting, and to transmit, or cause to be transmitted, an excuse, which shall have been accepted as satisfactory and reasonable, as aforesaid, shall and the same is hereby declared to be conclusive and legal evidence that the penalty aforesaid has been incurred.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners for each state, convened as aforesaid, shall be, and hereby are authorised and empowered to divide their respective states into a suitable and convenient number of assessment districts, within each of which they shall appoint one respectable freeholder to be principal assessor, and such number of respectable freeholders to be assistant assessors, as they shall judge necessary for carrying this act into effect: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and hereby is authorised to reduce the number of assessment districts in any state, or the number of assistant assessors in any district, if either shall appear to him to be too great: and each assessor, so appointed, and accepting the appointment, shall, before he enters on the duties of his appointment, take and subscribe, before some competent magistrate, or some commissioner, to be appointed by virtue of this act, the following oath or affirmation, *to wit*: "I, A. B. do swear or affirm, that I will, to the best of my knowledg, skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully execute the office and duties of assessor for *(naming the assessment district)* without favor or partiality, and that I will do equal right and justice in every case in which I shall act as assessor:" and a certificate of such oath or affirmation shall be delivered to the commissioner of the district for which such assessor, shall have been appointed; and every assessor, acting in his said office, without having taken the said oath or affirmation, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the United States, one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners for each state, convened as aforesaid, shall be, and hereby are authorized and required to establish all such regulations, as to them, or a majority of them, shall appear suitable and necessary, for carrying this act into effect; which regulations shall be binding on each commissioner and assessor, in the performance of the duties enjoined by, or under this act; and also to frame instructions for the said assessors, informing them, and each of them, of the duties to be by them respectively performed under this act: Pursuant to which regulations and instructions the said commissioners shall, jointly or severally, direct and cause the said assessors, and each of them, to enquire after and concerning all lands, dwelling houses and slaves in their respective assessment districts, by reference to any records or documents, and to any lists of assessment taken under the laws of their respective states, and by all other lawful ways and means; and to value and enumerate the said dwelling houses, lands and slaves in the manner following, to wit: Every dwelling house above the value of one hundred dollars, with the out houses thereto appurtenant, and the lot on which such dwelling house and out houses are erected, not exceeding two acres, in any case, shall be valued at the rate such dwelling house, with the lot and appurtenances aforesaid are worth in money with a due regard to situation.—All lands and town lots, except lots on which dwelling houses above the value of one hundred dollars, with their appurtenances, are erected as aforesaid, shall be valued by the quantity, either in acres, or square feet, as the case may be, at the average rate which each separate and entire tract or lot is worth in money, in a due relation to other lands and lots, and with reference to all advantages, either of soil or situation, and to all buildings and other improvements of whatever kind, except dwelling houses above the value of one hundred dollars, and the out houses appurtenant thereto.—And all slaves, whether negroes, mulattoes or mestizoes, above the age of twelve, and under the age of fifty years, shall be enumerated in the assessment district in which they may, respectively, be kept or employed, at the time of the enumeration, except such as from fixed infirmity, or bodily disability, may be incapable of labour: *Provided*, that all property, of whatever kind, coming within any of the foregoing descriptions, and belonging to the United States, or any state, or permanently exempted from taxation by the laws of the state wherein the same may be situated or possessed, shall be exempted from the aforesaid valuation and enumeration.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of making the aforesaid valuations and enumerations, the assessors to be appointed in each assessment district, in pursuance of this act, shall be, and hereby are authorised and required, to distribute their respective assessment districts, by mutual agreement, into such number of divisions as they shall deem convenient, not exceeding the number of assistant assessors appointed for each district; after which, they shall, severally, proceed without delay, through their respective divisions, and in general thro' every part of their respective assessment districts, and shall require all persons owning or possessing any dwelling houses, lands or slaves, or having the care or management thereof, to deliver separate written lists, specifying in one list, the dwelling houses, in another, the lands, and in a third, the slaves, owned, possessed, or superintended, by them respectively; in each and every assessment district of the state, or of any other state, designating the state, county, parish, township or town, as the case may be, where the property lies; and making separate lists, as aforesaid, for the property in each: And the said lists shall specify in respect to dwelling houses, their situation, their dimensions or area, their number of stories, the number and dimensions of the windows, the materials whereof they are built, whether wood, brick or stone, the number, description and dimensions of the out houses appurtenant to them, and the names of their owners or occupants: And in respect to lands, the said lists shall specify the quantity of each separate tract or lot, the number, description and dimensions of all wharves and buildings thereon, except dwelling houses above the value of one hundred dollars and the out houses appurtenant thereto; the name of the owner or occupant; and the quantity of land which such owner or occupant may claim, as entitled to exemption under this act, with the circumstances whereon the claim rests; and with respect to slaves, the said lists shall specify the number above the age of twelve, and under the age of fifty years, owned or possessed by, or under the care of each person with the name of such person.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, as aforesaid, shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list, when required, and shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all lands, dwelling houses and slaves as aforesaid, then, and in such case, it shall be the duty of the assessor to make such list, which being distinctly read, and consented to, shall be received as the list of such person.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall deliver or disclose to any assessor, appointed in pursuance of this act, and requiring a list or lists, as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby directed to be made, such person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay all costs and charges of prosecution: And the valuation and enumeration of such person's property, shall, in all such cases, be made as aforesaid, upon lists according to the form above described, to be made out by the assessors, respectively; which lists the said assessors are hereby authorized and required to make, according to the best information they can obtain, and for the purpose of making which, they are hereby authorized to enter into, and upon all, and singular the premises respectively; and from the valuations and enumerations so made, there shall be no appeal.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the lists aforesaid, shall be taken with reference to the first day of October next; and the commissioners aforesaid shall prescribe a time to the assessors of assessment districts, within which time the said lists shall be taken and delivered to the principal assessor, to be named for that purpose, in each assessment district; which time shall not be more than thirty days from the time of receiving their precepts or warrants. And all lists of property, taken with reference to any other assessment district, than that in which the owner or possessor resides, shall be immediately transmitted to the commissioner superintending the district, and from him to the principal assessor of the district within which such property is situated.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any person shall be absent from his place of residence, at the time an assessor shall call to receive the list of such person, it shall be the duty of such assessor to leave at the house or place of residence of such person, a written note or memorandum, requiring him to present to such assessor the list or lists required by this act, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, on being required or notified as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to give such list or lists as aforesaid, within the time required by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessors for the assessment district, within which such person shall reside, or of some two or more of them, and they, or some two or more of them, are hereby authorized and required, to enter into and upon the lands, dwelling houses and premises of such person so neglecting or refusing, and to make, according to the best information which they can obtain and on their own view, such list of the lands, dwelling houses and slaves of such person, as are required by this act; which lists, so made, and subscribed, by such assessors, shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of the lands, dwelling houses and slaves of such person, under, and for the purposes of this act: And the person so failing or neglecting, unless in case of sickness, or absence from home, for the whole period from the leaving of such notification, to the expiration of the said ten day's shall, moreover forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction; one moiety to the use of the assessors for the assessment district, in which such person shall reside, and the other moiety to the use of the United States.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever there shall be, in any assessment district, any dwelling houses, lands or slaves, not owned or possessed by any person or persons within such district, and no list of which shall be transmitted to the principal assessor of such district, in the manner provided by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessors for such district, or some one or more of them, and they, or some one or more of them, are hereby authorized and required to enter into and upon all such dwelling houses, lands and lots, and to make lists of the same, respectively, after the form prescribed by this act, and also to make lists of all slaves as aforesaid; which lists, being subscribed by the said assessor, or assessors, shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of such lands, dwelling houses and slaves, under and for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the as-

[*For the Remainder see fourth page.*]

Richmond, July 31.

SENATE of the UNITED STATES

July 18, 1798.

Gentlemen of the Senate

BELEIVING that the letter received this morning from General Washington, will give, high satisfaction to the Senate, I transmit them a copy of it, and congratulate them and the public on this great event, the General's acceptance of his appointment, as Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the army.

JOHN ADAMS.

UNITED STATES,
July 17th, '98.

Mount Vernon, 13th July '98.

Dear Sir.

I HAD the honor on the evening of the 11th inſtant, to receive from the hand of the Secretary of war, your favor of the 7th, announcing that you had, with the advice and conſent of the Senate, appointed me "Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of all the armies raiſed or to be raiſed for the ſervice of the United States."

I cannot expreſs how greatly affected I am at this new proof of public confidence, and the highly flattering manner in which you have been pleaſed to make the communication; at the ſame time I muſt not conceal from you my earneſt wiſh, that the choice had fallen upon a man leſs declined in years, and better qualified to encounter the uſual viciſſitudes of war.

You know, ſir, what calculation I had made relative to the probable courſe of events, on my retiring from office, and the determination I had coſoled myſelf with of cloſing the remnant of my days in my preſent peaceful abode; you will therefore be at no loſs to conceive and appreciate the ſenſations I muſt have experienced, to bring my mind to any concluſion that would pledge me, at ſo late a period of life, to leave ſcenes I ſincerely love, to enter upon the boundleſs field of public action, inceſſant trouble, and high reſponſibility.

It was not poſſible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, récent tranſactions. The conduct of the directory of France towards our country; their inſidious hoſtility to its government; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency of their acts and thoſe of their agents to countenance and invigorate oppoſition; their diſregard of ſolemn treaties and the laws of nations; their war upon our defenceleſs commerce; their treatment of our miniſters of peace; and their demands amounting to tribute; could not fail to excite in me correſponding ſentiments with thoſe my countrymen have ſo generally expreſſed in their affectionate addreſſes to you. Beleive me, ſir, no one can more cordially approve of the wiſe and prudent meaſures of your adminiſtration. They ought to inſpire univerſal confidence, and will, no doubt, combined with the ſtate of things, call from Congreſs ſuch laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the criſis.

Satisfied, therefore, that you have ſincerely wiſhed and endeavored to avert war, and exhauſted, to the laſt drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven for the juſtice of our cauſe; and may confidently truſt the final reſult to that kind Providence who has heretofore, and ſo often, ſignally favored the people of theſe United States

Thinking in this manner, and feeling how incumbent it is upon every perſon, of every deſcription, to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, and eſpecially in a moment like the preſent, when every thing we hold dear and ſacred is ſo ſeriouſly threatened; I have finally determined to accept the commiſſion of Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States; with the reſerve only, that I ſhall not be called into the field until the army is in a ſituation to require my preſence, or it becomes indiſpenſable by the urgency of circumſtances.

In making this reſervation, I beg it to be underſtood, that I do not mean to withhold my aſſiſtance to arrange and organize the army, which you may think I can afford. I take the liberty alſo to mention, that I muſt decline having my acceptance conſidered as drawing after it my immediate charge upon the public; or that I can receive any emoluments annexed to the appintment, before entering into a ſituation to incur expence.

The Secretary of War being anxious to return to the Seat of Government, I have detained him no longer than was neceſſary to a full communication upon the ſeveral points he had in charge.

With very great reſpect and conſideration,

I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
Go: WASHINGTON.

JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

PARIS, May 3.

The army of Mayence, commanded by general Hatry, is to be denominated: *Army of the execution of the empire*. A title which produces, at Raſtadt and in the other parts of the right bank of the Rhine, a diſagreeable impreſſion.

We juſt now learn, that moſt of the Swiſs cantons that had reſiſted till now have been obliged to ſubmit; that 30 pieces of cannon have been taken from them, and a great many ſtands of arms.

We hear from Florence, that a conſpiracy againſt the family of the Grand Duke has been diſcovered there. It was plotted, it is ſaid, by ſome Romans and Ciſalpines. Several of the accomplices have been arreſted. Their number was ſmall, it appears.

May 5.—The inſurrection aſſumes a ſerious aſpect in Piedmont; a body of patriots have made themſeves maſters of the town of Luzerne in the valley of Pignerol. A detachment of royal troops, who attempted to defend the place, had five men killed and many wounded.

It is feared a general inſurrection will break out in the valley of Aoſta—the king dares not employ his Swiſs troops; the progreſs of the revolutionary army of Novarra and Alexandria is confirmed. Their conduct towards priſoners of war is conformable to the laws of nations, and the people in general are pleaſed with it.

The following is an extract from a proclamation in the Italian language, which has been every where profuſely ſpread by the inſurgents:

After having made an appeal to the people and the military guards of the monarch, and exhorted the latter not to put any obſtacle in the way of a full and entire liberty—the inſurgents ſay:

"Italy, friends: Italy itſelf reſts upon you, her hopes of becoming free, and expects from you the complement of ſtrength that ſhall render her worthy the brilliant deſtinies prepared by the great nation, the deliverer of nations. The genius of the heroes of antiquity is hovering over all Italy, and their blood runs in the veins of every true Italian.

"Chooſe between glory and infamy. It is glory to be free, infamy it is to be a ſlave. Can you prefer the inſidious ſmiles of a tyrant to the love of your native land?—Reflect that its vengeance is terrible—Do not forget your wives, your fathers, your ſons, your relations.—No! haſten to join us—Come we ſtretch out our arms, and ardently wiſh to ſee you amongſt us."

And afterwards addreſſing the Swiſs troops in the pay of the king of Sardinia, the proclamation ſays:

"And you, warlike inhabitants of the ſummits of the gloomy Alps,—you, whom an infamous ariſtocracy doomed to the humiliating taſk of being the hangmen of tyrants, do you not know, that your country is free, that Helvetia, your native land, is emancipated and calls you back to her boſom?—What man will deign to look upon you, what nation can befriend you, what country will bear you, if become free, you continue to be the voluntary ſatellites, and the mercenary ſoldier of kings?

"Unite your arms with thoſe of the patriots, form but one indiviſible faſcis with the friends of liberty, and by this generous deciſion you will repair the wrongs you have no doubt innocently committed againſt humanity by bearing arms for tyranny; by this deciſion, you will deſerve well of free nations and of your country.

"Military men of all ranks, of all claſſes, the moment of your regeneration is come, the hour of your liberty is at hand. This is the day of equality and independence! The brave warrior, who, until now, ſhed his blood in battles for a vain deſpot, will be promoted to a higher rank, and rewarded according to his merits and his valour. The officer hitherto ſtiled a nobleman, ſhall henceforth no longer lay-claim to the diſtinction of birth, and the chimerical titles of chimerical anceſtors: Courage and virtue alone will be entitled to the rank of warriors, they are the only rights to national recompence."

Citizen Haution, a grocer of Vetry-ſur Marne, loſt a few days ago, on the road from Vetry to Chalons, a bag containing 1501 livres. About a quarter of an hour returning on the ſame road in ſearch of it, he met three military men and aſked them whether they had not found his bag—Here it is, citizen, replied one of them quickly, pulling it at the ſame time out of his pocket and delivering it to the owner, who found it in the ſame ſtate he had loſt it, faſtened with a twine and the ſeal intact.

The names of theſe honeſt warriors are: R. Cordier, grenadier in the 2d battalion of 51ſt half brigade; H. Neutrot, cannonce in the 6th regiment of foot artillery; Jean Legiſlard, volunteer in the 1ſt battalion of the 51ſt half brigade of infantry.

They now reckon at Rochfort near 300 perſons are condemned to baniſhment, and deſtined for Cayenne. The number is conſtantly increaſing.

On the 23d April the Duke of Wirtemberg received the oath of allegiance from the inhabitants of Stutgard with the uſual ceremonies.

One of our Journals has publiſhed the following details upon the departure of the envoys of the United States of America:—Theſe three envoys, Meſſrs. Pinckney, Marſhall and Gerry, had powers to treat either *together* or *ſeparate*. The two former having refuſed to accept the conditions offered by the French government, received paſſports. But Mr. Gerry availing himſelf of his authority to treat ſeparately, remains for the purpoſe of purſuing the object of his negociation.

Mr. Pinckney is not gone to America, but only to the South. Mr. Marſhall will return home by the way of Holland.

May 7.—About three o'clock, a few mornings ſince, the Quatorze Juillet was obſerved to be on fire at L'Orient, and in an inſtant after ſhe was all in a blaze. She had been imprudently left during the night to the care of two very old men, who have probably periſhed. They had been celebrating a fete on board the veſſel.

May 8.—They write from Nice, that the flotilla, which has been preparing at that port, as alſo that which has been preparing at Antibes, have ſet ſail for the road of Villa Franche. The deſtination is not known.

New troubles it is ſaid, have broken out at Corfu. Arena and his partizans have raiſed the ſtandard of revolt. General Vaubois has marched againſt the rebels, and publiſhed a proclamation, in which he threatens to let fire to all the communes which ſhall aſſemble, or receive Arena.

The death of the famous Van Eupen who took ſuch an active part in the ci devant Belgic revolution, has been announced in a letter from Bourdeaux.

Sir Sidney Smith, and his ſecretary Mr. Wright, have been adverti[illegible], and their perſons accurately deſcribed.—*They will be taken!*

May 9.—The celebrated Thomas Muir is now employed in writing a letter to Mr. Sheridan upon his late conduct in the Houſe of Commons. It will be publiſhed very ſoon, both in French and Engliſh, and we ſhall give an analyſis of it to our readers.

General Bernadotte arrived from Straſburgh the 4th inſtant. He is called to Paris by the Directory.

They ſay the inhabitants of Kehl have received an order to ſuſpend the rebuilding of their houſes.

Paul the firſt manifeſts a great deſire to intermeddle in the affairs of Germany. But it is thought the diſcontents which have broken out and ſpread from Peterſburgh to Moſcow, through the neighboring provinces, will give him more buſineſs than he wiſhes for. Thus events continue to baffle the ambitious and ſanguinary policy of the Britiſh cabinet.

The Piedmonteſe inſurgents, who menaced the ſtates of the king of Sardinia, on different ſides, have been defeated on all points. Near the Lake Majeur they aſſembled in the greateſt ſtrength, but after a tedious reſiſtance, they loſt all their artillery, and were entirely diſperſed. We learn that their plans againſt Oneille and Porto Maurizio, have proved equally abortive, and it is preſumed tranquility will be quickly re-eſtabliſhed upon the frontiers of Piedmont.

Talleyrand has announced to the Directory that the Batavian conſtitution has been accepted by the people. The majority in favor of it was immenſe, and the voters greater in number than thoſe aſſembled laſt year.

On the 2d of May the Directory ſent a meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred, with an account of the circumſtances attending the elections of the preſent year: ſaying, that a conſpiracy was formed by the Anarchiſts on the one ſide, and the Royaliſts on the other, to return their partizans and by that means overthrow the Republic.

In the Council of Five Hundred on the 2d, a committee was appointed to make a report on the above meſſage, compoſed of the following members: Hardy, Bailleu, Lemoine, Chenier and Craſſous.

In the ſitting of the 6th, the report was brought up, which ſtated, among other things, that there were two conſpiracies really exiſting; a *Royaliſt conſpiracy*, which has continued ſince the commencement of the revolution, and an *Anarchic conſpiracy*, grown out of the exceſſes of the former, the firſt under the *white cockade*, and the ſecond under the *red bonnet*, diſputing with each other the glory of deſtroying the republican government. The report concluded with a plan, divided into 98 articles, for the confirmation of the operations of ſome of the electoral aſſemblies, and the annulling thoſe of others. Among the individuals propoſed to be excluded, were Robert and Thomas Lindet, Gaſton, Fion, Doppos, Lequinio, Delahaye, &c.

Jourdan oppoſed the excluſion of any individuals, without previous proof of their guilt, and demanded an adjournment, and that the papers ſhould be printed which were the foundation of the plan.

Rouchon demanded, that all the elections ſhould be annulled—(Murmurs.)

The Council adjourned without coming to any determination.

In the ſitting of the 7th the debate was reſumed, when it was propoſed and carried that the whole plan ſubmitted by the committee ſhould be adopted without any partial diſcuſſion.

According to the letters which we receive from Carentam and Cherburg, the junction of the flotilla of Muſkein, to the number of 27 ſail, with that of Cherburg, has taken place at La Hogue. The firſt of theſe ſuſtained the fire of the enemy during three days without experiencing any damage. The Engliſh have ſhewn a ſavage fury almoſt allied to madneſs. They fired cannon, bombs, and grape-ſhot. Their forces in this road amount to ſeven frigates and a cut down ſhip. Beſides the two flotillas aſſembled at La Hogue, we have at Grand Champ fifty tranſports.

Troops arrive daily in the peninſula of Cotentin. It is expected that the expedition againſt the iſles of Marcou will take place ſhortly. We rely much on its ſucceſs; but it is thought that the immediate preparations which are making are not confined to this object.

COUNCIL of FIVE HUNDRED, May 10.

Villers, chairman of the committee of finances reported. The deficit, by comparing the receipts with the expenditures, he ſtated, was ſometime ſince, fifty-three millions; it is now ſixty-two. It was unanimouſly agreed, he ſaid that it would be improper to increaſe the direct taxes, already high; indirect taxes muſt therefore be recurred to.

He explained, that many purchaſers of national domains had forfeited them by non payment: He propoſed,

1. That the purchaſers of national domains ſhould be releaſed from that forfeiture, provided they paid what they owe in one month.

2. A duty on hunting in the national foreſts, and fiſhing in the navigable rivers and canals.

3. The proprietors of engaged domains, of which the titles are revoked ſhall be reimbourſed in conſolidated third ſtock.

4. Stamp duty on various articles.

5. Stamp upon manufactured woollens.

6. Duty on paper. Ordered to be printed.

Citizen Grandpre, employed in the naval department, writes from Dieppe: It is my duty to make known to all France the generous devotion of the quarter of Dieppe, and to ſecure to them thereby the juſt tribute of praiſe and public gratitude, which their zeal and patriotiſm deſerve. Faithful to the voice of their country they have left every thing to ſerve her. Already ſeven hundred have gone to Havre to man the veſſels of the republic; ſix hundred taken from that honorable claſs of citizens, whoſe age, long ſervices, infirmities and wounds, would lead them to wiſh for repoſe if they were not Frenchmen, have haſtened to make up the crews of the veſſels in requiſition and of the eighteen gunboats built in this port. They have felt their former vigor return; they all only await the moment of proving to a perfidious government that to conquer it, Frenchmen have only to appear.

Let the tyrant of the ſeas then lower his pride. In vain does proud Albion think herſelf invincible by her wooden walls; from the republican energy of the French ſeamen will be able to put a ſtop to her boundleſs ambition; ſoon will it reſtore to the ſeas that freedom, which the French have contended for only to prove to the people of the two hemiſpheres that they are worthy of it.

Caen April 28.—The flotilla of commodore Muſkein left the mouth of the river Orne and put to ſea in the night from the 25th to the 26th and arrived ſafe at the place of its deſtination.

The following are the particulars we have received reſpecting the diſturbances in the Valais:

An incendiary addreſs, ſcattered with profuſion in the Valais by the biſhop of Sion occaſioned for ſome days a violent fermentation, and might have brought on ſerious diſturbances;—but all has been quieted by the zeal of the new authorities of the country, the wiſdom of the clergy of the lower Valais and of the abbe of Saint Maurice, and by the conciliatory character of citizen Mangourit.

Already eight cantons [and ſtrict of country] and a half have accepted the Helvetic conſtitution without reſervation or charges; the upper part of the dizain of Hurogne has alone refuſed their aſſent: But it is not doubted that when better informed of their true intereſt, the inhabitants of that part of Valais, and the biſhop of Sion himſelf, will unite in conſolidating, by a good choice of repreſentatives, the government which they will have adopted.

More than eight hundred ſeamen of the port of Granville have juſt ſet off to join the great expedition. This canton, worthy of being remarked for its patriotiſm, has already furniſhed more than three thouſand men for our ſhips.

We hear from Crajown, that Paſſawan Oglou is ſurrounded by four numerous armies; he has only remaining a feeble corps for defence. The town of Widin, which has become his principal retreat, is not in a ſituation to make reſiſtance. Thus, the hopes that were formed from the proceedings of this inſurgent, that the yoke of the people of Turkey might be alleviated, are entirely at an end.

May 12.

Elections in France.

The committee appointed to report on the validity of the late elections propoſed to declare valid the elections of ninety one departments, and to annul thoſe of ſeven other departments, for unconſtitutional proceedings. The poject was adopted by the council of five hundred, but as far as our accounts go not yet ſanctioned by the council of ancients.

Anſwer of the French miniſters to the laſt note of the deputies of the empire.

[We have before only had an imperfect and incorrect ſketch of this note]

The ceſſion of the left bank of the Rhine, the adoption of the principle of ſecularizations to furniſh indemnities, leave us only to diſcuſs at preſent the mode of executing theſe two baſes formerly recognized.

The deputation of the empire has obſerved with juſtice, that to know the amount of the indemnification it was neceſſary firſt to eſtabliſh that of loſſes; it therefore wiſhes an explanation on thoſe points and on all the other claims which might be made.

The propoſition of the miniſters of the French Republic ſhall be ſimple and founded on the common advantage of the two people: It is ſufficient to mention them to evince their propriety. The deputation will find, beſides, in this note a ſufficient anſwer to almoſt all the queſtions contained in its preceding communications.

The navigation of the Rhine will be common to the two nations, and others ſhall not participate in it, except with the reſpective conſent, and on the conditions accepted by one or the other of the parties.

The river ſide road [on which the horſes travel, that haul up the boats againſt the ſtream] will be kept in repair by the inhabitants of each ſide without its being permitted to do on one ſide what would tend to injure the oppoſite.

The paſſage on both the river ſide roads ſhall be free and all tolls ſuppreſſed. The goods ſhall only be ſubject to the duties eſtabliſhed in the countries, and receivable upon the unlading, without, however, the duties on one ſhore exceeding thoſe eſtabliſhed on the other.

The iſles of the Rhine ſhall remain to the Republic.

The immenſe advantage which muſt ariſe from a free navigation, induces a juſt hope that the deputation will find it equally proper to make free for the two nations the navigation of the rivers that empty into the Rhine, and that of the great rivers of Germany, eſpecially the Daube.

According to theſe arrangements the republic will preſerve on this ſide only the fort of Kehl and its territory. It muſt be clear, that it is not from a wiſh of aggrandizement that the republic reſerves this object: but for its ſecurity and tranquility, and to prevent, in future, all poſſibility of a rupture.

A motive as imperious renders the demolition of the fort of Ehrenbreitſtein neceſſary; as its exiſtence is in a manner incompatible with that of Coblentz.

The fort of Caſſel and its dependencies is not mentioned. That fort can only be conſidered as a part of the fortifications of Mayence: It cannot therefore be ſeparated from it.

Finally, the republic aſks, that the commercial bridge between the two Briſſachs be rebuilt and that there be ceded to it a tract of 58 acres oppoſite the old bridge of Huningue, and the road neceſſary to get to it.

Her troops will evacuate all the other countries on the right bank, immediately after the concluſion and ratification of the treaty.

There only remains to point out thoſe poſſeſſions on the left bank which are to be made up on the right. The miniſters plenipotentiary of the French republic did not think it neceſſary to explain themſelves upon that point. The deputation never could doubt a moment *that all that belongs to the princes, ſtates, and immediate [ſovereign] nobles* is to be transferred to the right and as a neceſſary conſequence, and agreeable to the principles univerſally received, the debts with which the territories are burthened, muſt be transferred to the territories given in the place of the firſt. It muſt be well underſtood, that the empire renounces all pretenſions of whatever nature, even the faculty of taking the titles which may have belonged to the territories ceded.

The ſame renunciations are to take place as to the territory and in favor of the republics allied to the French Republic.

The deputation muſt ſee, that the articles propoſed are the only ones which can effectuate a ſolid peace, ſuch a one as the two nations ought to deſire. There is no need without doubt, to make a reſervation concerning the particular payments of ſums of money, of furniture, or to make to the French re-

public. The buſineſs here relates to what may concern the Germanic empire, and not private contracts which are in their nature foreign from the empire.

The miniſters plenipotentiary of the French republic cannot foreſee any founded objections to theſe propoſitions, which are both moderate and proper. They expect a ſpeedy anſwer.—The time of temporiſing is paſſed.

Signed TREILHARD & BONNIER.

Raſtadt, May 3.

The deputation of the Empire is to meet on the 5th May, to take this note into conſideration.

BRUSSELS, May 7.

Letters from Weſel abſolutely contradict the account of the ceſſion ſaid to have been made by the Pruſſian monarch to the Republic of his territories on the left bank of the Rhine. The negociation on this ſubject, on the contrary, is attended with great difficulties, and is ſtill far from a concluſion.

LONDON, April 17

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Yeſterday a court of admiralty was held in Doctor's Commons, for the trial of prize cauſes, when the caſe of an American ſhip, that had been captured in the river Humber by the Black Joke cutter, came on to be heard. This ſhip was laden with cloth, beef, butter and limes.

The ſhip was claimed by an American gentleman of the name of Ramſden, as neutral property, and the cargo by a Mr. Woodhead, alſo an American.

It appeared, that on board this ſhip there was an American paſs, and a paper containing an account of the veſſel having been purchaſed at Dunkirk: that the cargo was loaded on account of Mr. Woodhead: that Mr Ramſden had formerly reſided at Boſton, and was the owner of the veſſel; he had ſince quitted America, and for five years had been backwards and forwards to France on Mercantile affairs.

After counſel were heard on both ſides, and the whole of the evidence diſcloſed to the court, the learned judge obſerved, that Mr. Ramſden had purchaſed the ſhip in queſtion, in France; that this was itſelf a French mercantile tranſaction, and gave him the character of a French trader. After many other obſervations on the French mercantile dealings of Mr. Ramſden, Sir Charles Marriott pronounced the ſhip to be liable to confiſcation, the ſame as a good and lawful prize to the captors, and with reſpect to the cargo as it appeared that Mr. Woodhead was deceaſed, the learned judge ordered it to be reſtored to Meſſrs. Atkinſon, merchants, Liverpool, of whom the goods had been purchaſed, ſince the property was not out of thoſe gentlemen, and they had a right to claim the ſame.

BOSTON, July 17.

Paris papers of May 20, ſtate that the French in an attempt upon an iſland, ſubject to the Engliſh called St. Marcou, have been repulſed with great loſs. The invaſion of this inſular mite, has long occupied the attention of the French, and much has been ſaid of its feaſibility and conſequence for a long time in their gazettes. The fate of this recent enterprize, probably gave riſe to a rumor, which was current yeſterday afternoon, and ſaid to have ſprung from Salem, that the Armada of France had ſailed to the coaſt of England, and effayed to land the agents of deſtruction; but that they were completely diſcomfited; and many made, not to "*bite the duſt*" indeed, but to "*drink the water*"—which is the Engliſh mode of ſerving their enemies; and that they retreated in a manner highly dedecorous. A confirmation of this news, at the preſent time would be highly gratifying, but we apprehend it aroſe from the circumſtance mentioned in the beginning of the paragraph—which is alſo of ſome importance.

NEWPORT, (R I.) July 10

This morning arrived here the ſhip Diana, Capt. White, from Bordeaux, bound to New York. Captain White left Bordeaux the 22d May. By him we are informed, that a fleet conſiſting of 45 ſail of armed ſhips, had ſailed from Toulon about the 14th May, having general Buonaparte on board. The deſtination of the ſquadron was not known at Bordeaux. The armed brig ſent out by the government of the United States had arrived in France, and it was reported that Mr Gerry had in conſequence left Paris. The preparations for the invaſion of England were ſtill going on, and all privateers were embargoed though it was ſtill doubted by many, whether the invaſion would ever be ſeriouſly undertaken.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

By the brig Neptune, capt. Lupy from Leghorn, laſt from Malaga, in 54 days; we at a late hour laſt evening, received the following, which we haſten to lay before our readers:

Malaga, May 22, 1798.

Citizen Truegact, miniſter from the French Republic at Madrid, required of the Spaniſh Miniſter, Mr. Cabodra, liberty to eſtabliſh in Madrid, a court of juſtice, for the French citizens there, which was conſented to, on theſe conditions, that the French Republic, would likewiſe grant the ſame liberty to the Spaniards, which not ſuiting his republican ſpirit, nothing was decided: he has ſince been recalled; great preparations making in the north for war. The French take all Daniſh veſſels in for adjudication; in Carthagena there is 20, in Almeria 16, and in Malaga 18, beſides thoſe condemned. The Spaniſh veſſels go back and forward to Gibraltar, not freely but the government winks at this trade. Report by the laſt paſt from Madrid, of a ceſſation of arms between England and Spain; great talk of the Spaniards coming again into the coalition againſt France.

July 19.

(Worthy of Record)

Extract of a letter from Plymouth (Maſſ.) to a gentleman in this city, dated July 8.

"You have no doubt obſerved in the Boſton papers, the arrival of the ſchooner Sally, of Plymouth, from Demerara, under command of the Mate, who had re-taken her from the French PIRATES. The ſchooner is now here; having a concern in her, I am made acquainted with the particulars from the mate

"She was taken May 27, in lat. 28 long. 60. by an 18 gun ſhip from Bourdeaux—all the crew except the mate and one ſeaman, were taken out, and 7 Frenchmen put on board, and ordered for Bourdeaux. Ten days after we diſcovered that the hoops of the water had ſtarted and nearly all leaked out. It was then determined to ſtand for St. Martins. The water was ſo ſcant, that they told the mate unleſs they fell in with ſome veſſel to get a ſupply, *they ſhould kill him and his ſeaman* in order to lengthen ought their water. June 10, the water was nearly all expended—the prize-maſter told the mate that if he did not fall in with ſome veſſel in 48 hours, and get ſome water, *he ſhould certainly KILL the two Americans*, and they muſt prepare for death. June 12, they ſpied a ſail—ſhe was a ſloop from Newport to the Weſt Indies. The prizemaſter ordered the mate to hail her, and beg for ſome water—he did ſo, but they could ſpare but little. The mate found means to communicate to the crew of the ſloop his ſituation, and requeſted their aſſiſtance to re-take the ſchooner; they told him they had no arms and could not aſſiſt him. He then deſired them to pick him up in caſe they were too ſtrong for him, and he would attempt to become maſter himſelf. Accordingly, while the ſloop's boat was along ſide the crew of his ſchooner all on deck, their arms below, he ſeized a handſpike, and with one ſtroke he leveled the prize-maſter, and his mate, who were ſtanding in the companion way. The boatſwain, a very ſtout man, was in the ſhrouds fixing a purchaſe to hoiſt in the water, who immediately deſcended, and come at him—they cinched, and in the ſtruggle the mate threw him overboard. In the meantime, the other American could find no other weapon than a brick bat, with which he proſtrated one, by a ſtroke on the head. Thus they had diſpatched 4, and but 3 remained, who were ſo panick ſtruck, at the boldneſs of the action, that they jumped overboard, *and left the two Americans maſter of the ſchooner!* The mate deſired the ſloop's boat to pick them up and ſave their lives; but they ſaid no, leſt they ſhould inform (though injuſtly) that they were concerned in the tranſaction, and they were left to periſh. The man knocked down with a brick bat came to, and they brought him in; he is about 19, and, is ſo well pleaſed with his uſage on boad the ſchooner, that he does not wiſh to leave her, and wiſhes not to return to France.

"The heroiſm of this tranſaction, is aſtoniſhing to all who hears it. I am the more ſurpriſed, that ONE man, with the very little aſſiſtance he could have from another quite ſeeble with ſickneſs, ſhould attempt to ſubdue ſeven in open day, than that he ſhould ſucceed after making the attempt. Such an inſtance of intrepidity, I believe, was never equalled, ſurely never ſurpaſſed.

"The ſchooner arrived at Boſton 20 days after recapture.

July 20.

By the Brig Betſy, capt. Watſon, fifty ſix days from Liverpool, we have Engliſh papers to the nineteenth May, the lateſt yet received.

May 14.—The letter announcing the loſs of the Lively Frigate, we received this morning:

"London, May 12—Arrived the Prince Adolphus packet, with a mail from Liſbon and twenty-three paſſengers, after twelve days paſſage. She brings the account of the loſs of the Lively Frigate, capt. Morris, on the Spaniſh coaſt; all the crew are ſaved but one man—the Lively and the Sea-horſe were detached by Sir John Orde, in ſearch of two Spaniſh frigates which were driven from their anchors in Cadiz bay by a violent gale of wind: it being hazy-weather, the Lively got on ſhore; and after every exertion was made by capt Morris and his crew, aſſiſted by the Sea-horſe, they were compelled to abandon her; they ſet her on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy; about an hour after they left her ſhe blew up. Capt. Morris is arrived in the Prince Adolphus packet.

"The Alcmene frigate had been attacked by three Spaniſh gun-boats, which ſhe beat off;—the Alcmene had fifty men killed and wounded."

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

GALLANT EXPLOIT.

The brig Fly, Brice, from this port for London, was captured on her paſſage by two French privateers. The crew were taken out except the captain and mate; and ten Frenchmen put on board. Capt. Brice ſeized an opportunity when three of the Frenchmen were below, and the other ſeven collected together about the after hatchways, to aſſault them with his mate (both unarmed) & after knocking down ſeveral of them, ſecured the reſt under hatchways and retook the veſſel. The others were all ſaved.

From the New York Commercial Advertiſer.

"TWO OF A TRADE CAN NEVER AGREE."

Doctor Smith and Burk.

The two editors of the Time Piece, it ſeems have had a ſquabble, and as the names of theſe two geniuſes have become ſomewhat notorious, we have thought it would not be unamuſing to give the public the following particulars, being all we have been able to collect. Laſt friday morning, it ſeems Burk had written for one of the papers a moſt violent invective againſt the Preſident, had get it ſet in type, and was proceeding to correct the proof ſheet, when Doctor Smith came into the office: Burk being delighted with the production, began to read it aloud to his coadjutor, but he had not more than finiſhed the firſt paragraph before Smith interrupted and told him *it would not do*, it was going to far and would even work a forfeiture of the recognizance. Burk fluſhed up in the face and told him his fears were childiſh, that as to the forfeiture of the recognizance, ſuppoſe it did *it was nothing to them*, it would not be left for them to pay, that the piece was well written, and would do a damn'd deal of miſchief, it would bring the Preſident into utter contempt. Smith ſhook his head, and ſaid it was indeed going to far for him and he could not juſtify it to himſelf to give ſuch a thing publicity from his preſs, in ſhort that it ſhould not appear in his paper. Burk on this called Smith a paltry old woman, and ſwore by G—d the piece ſhould appear in his paper. Smith pulled off his ſpectacles and called Burk a damn'd raſcal, and an unprincipled *alien:* and ſaid it was his ſecluded violence and indiſcretion that had got them both into their damn'd ſcrape, and wiſhed he had been in hell before he had ever ſeen him. Burk gnaſhed his teeth with rage and retorted the language with tenfold recrimination; and called him beſides a driveling old p—s Doctor. On this Smith laid hold of a handful of types all covered with ink and threw them dab into Burk's face.—Burk returned the compliment with the ſame ammunition—they continued this mode of warfare, till they had nearly exhauſted their ammunition, when one of the apprentices coming in parted the combatants; but by this time they looked like to devils. Burk in his zeal to defend himſelf had not once thought of his *piece*, which in the end he found had been ſcattered all over the office, and was irretrievably diſtributed; it became neceſſary inſtantly to repair the loſs with other matter, and this accounts for the late hour at which the Time Piece was delivered laſt Friday morning. Burk ſwore he would be revenged and inſtantly ſet out for Philadelphia to complain to Mr. Livingſton. What the iſſue will be, we cannot certainly foretell, but we expect Smith will be diſmiſſed from the ſervice as wanting ſpirit to go the neceſſary lengths.

OBSERVER.

The Editors of the Time Piece, anxious, as they ſay that the publicmind ſhould be unprejudiced with regard to the proſecution depending againſt them for a libel, have expreſſed their expectation that all other printers would be ſilent on the ſubject. Yet theſe gentlemen do not publiſh a ſingle paper wherein this proſecution is not made the ſubject of animadverſion; and in which they do not repreſent themſelves as champions of the liberty of the preſs, and as, on that acount, the victims of proſecutions—Sir it is a piece of juſtice, that the government and the people have a right to require of you to let it be known, that in the Time Piece of the ſecond inſtant, it was publiſhed as the opinion of the Editors of that paper, *that the letter lately communicated by the Preſident of the United States to Congreſs as the laſt from Mr. Gerry was a forgery!*" And that in the ſame paper they inſinuated in a way not admitting of doubt or miſconſtruction, *that Mr. Pickering, the Secretary of State, had been guilty of murder in poiſoning a Mr Mitchel*

Set theſe things be known, and there is no danger but that the people of America are capable of diſtinguiſhing between what is the liberty and what the licentiouſneſs of the Preſs—it will be eaſy to decide whether theſe Editors are to be conſidered as Martyrs or Criminals.

ANTI DEMAGOGUE.

CHARLESTON, July 13.

Captain Luthern Lincoln, late maſter of the ſhip Fox of this port arrived laſt evening, in the ſtage from Savannah. He left Grenada on the 22d of June. The day before, he informs, a diſpatch boat arrived there from England, which brought accounts as late as the 25th of May.

Capt. Lincoln had an opportunity of peruſing an Engliſh paper for a few minutes: it contained an account of a tranſaction, which took place ſhortly before the date of that paper, in Ireland. Sixteen thouſand of the troops on which the government placed moſt reliance, had gone out under general Abercrombie, to attack a body of the Iriſh oppoſed to government: they were drawn up in two lines, when the Iriſh met them: a parley took place between the oppoſing bodies, when the Iriſh aſked the ſoldiers if they meant to murder their fellow ſubjects, who were only contending for their rights? The officers of the army addreſſed the ſoldiers in return, and ordered them to fire. The government troops laid down their arms and retreated, when moſt of the arms fell into the hands of the Iriſh.—An officer or two were killed in attempting to rally the men.

General Abercrombie had reſigned his command and the Marquis of Cornwallis was appointed in his place.—As Captain Lincoln had poſſeſſion of the paper but a few minutes, he can give no other material articles.

RICHMOND, JULY 31.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

William Winder, of Maryland, Accountant to the Department of the Navy.

Alexander Hamilton, of New-York to be Inſpector General of the army with the rank of major-general.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South-Carolina to be a major general.

Henry Knox of Maſſachuſetts to be a major-general.

Henry Lee of Virginia to be a major-general of the proviſional army.

Edward Hand of Pennſylvania to be a major general of the proviſional army.

John Brooks of Maſſachuſetts to be a brigadier-general.

William Waſhington of South Carolina to be a brigadier-general.

Jonathan Dayton of New-Jerſey to be a brigadier general.

Ebenezer Huntington of Connecticut to be a brigadier general of the proviſional army.

Anthony Walton White of New Jerſey to be a brigadier general of the proviſional army.

William Richiſon Davie of North Carolina to be a brigadier-general of the proviſional army.

John Sevier of Tenneſſee to be a brigadier general of the proviſional army.

James Craik of Virginia to be Phyſician General of the army.

Departed this life, on Saturday morning laſt, Mr. Robert M Bransford, Printer, of this City, and formerly Editor of a paper, in Lynchburg—His virtuous and upright conduct, during his ſtay in this tranſitory world, endeared him to all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

☞ *An interview is requeſted with the author of the piece, publiſhed in our laſt, under the ſignature of "COLUMBIANUS," by the printer*

WILL BE SOLD,

ON the premiſes, the twenty fifth day of next month, that tract of LAND, in Hanover county, ſold by me on the 30th inſt. by virtue of a deed of truſt, for the purpoſe of paying a debt due from William Reynolds, to William Wirt Call and William Richardſon, executors of John Beale dec. containing by eſtimation one thouſand acres, lying on the road from Richmond to Newcaſtle, and within five miles of the latter. The above land will be ſold altogether, or divided into lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. The terms will be part for cash and an accommodating credit given for the balance, but they will be made known fully on the day of ſale.

PHILIP SHEPPARD.

Richmond, July 30, 1798. (3w)

A great Bargain to be had,

IN a tract of Land, lying in the upper part of King William county, containing, by an old ſurvey, 700 acres, lying on the main road from Hobb's-Hole to Richmond, two miles from Aylett's warehouſe, four from Dunkirk, eight from Hanover-Town and New Caſtle, and twenty-eight from Richmond. On the plantation is all convenient houſes for a genteel family, viz—A dwelling-houſe, nearly new, with two rooms and a paſſage below, and three above, together with four convenient cloſets, a kitchen, with a brick chimney, ſmoke houſe, two dairies, ſtable, barn, and corn houſes; alſo, now in flouriſhing growth, an apple orchard, from which has been made in a year upwards of 4000 gallons of cyder; a peach orchard but two years in bearing, containing about 700 beautiful trees, both of which is now remarkably full. This land, with the ſtock of cattle, ſheep, and hogs, and the crop of corn now growing, which is judged will turn out to 300 barrels, will be ſold privately at any time between this and the firſt day of October next; if not diſpoſed of before that time, will, on that day, upon the premiſes, be ſet up to the higheſt bidder. Three or four hundred pounds will be expected on the deed being executed. For the reſidue of the purchaſe money, long credit will be given, by giving a mortgage upon the land for the punctual payment of the ſame.

Any perſon inclinable to view the land, may be ſhewn it at any time by the ſubſcriber, now living on the place, and the terms of ſale made known by me, or Mr. Robert Turner, living in Richmond.

REUBEN TURNER.

King William, July 21, 1798. (1t0)

N. B. The above land will be laid off into lots, if not ſold altogether, ſo as to ſuit the purchaſers.

ENCYCLOPOEDIA.

THE ſubſcribers to the American Edition, publiſhed in Philadelphia, by Mr. Thomas Dobſon, whoſe names are on A. Currie's liſt, are reſpectfully informed, that the Eighteenth Vol. (which completes the work) is arrived and ready for delivery at Currie and Pumfrey's, bookbinders and ſtationers, in Richmond. They have a complete aſſortment of materials for binding the above, ſhould any perſon pleaſe to employ them.

July 30, 1798. (1m)

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed to me by William Reynolds, of Henrico County, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the payment of two Judgments, obtained againſt the ſaid Reynolds, by William Wirt, one William Richardſon, ex. executors of John Beale, dec'd as ſecurity for Henry Banks,

WILL BE SOLD,

TO the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on the 30th of next month, on the premiſes,

A TRACT OF LAND,

belonging to the ſaid Reynolds, and a Mill and Mill ſeat adjoining thereto, in Hanover County, containing by eſtimation, four hundred acres, more or leſs, lying on the road that leads from Richmond to Hanover court houſe, over the meadow Bridges, and within four or five miles of the latter, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the aforeſaid two judgments and coſts. Alſo—will be ſold on the premiſes, for the ſame purpoſe and on the ſame terms as above mentioned, the day following the 31ſt of next month, a tract of land in New-Kent county, belonging to the ſaid Reynolds, containing one hundred and fifteen acres, lying on the ſtage road from Richmond to Williamſburg, within a mile of Boſſoms-Bridge, and at preſent occupied by Mr Thomas Wilkinſon, as a tavern.

PHILIP SHEPPARD, Truſtee.

Richmond July 30, 1798. (3w)

I WISH TO BUY A

NEGRO BOY,

OF about fifteen or ſixteen years of age, who is honeſt and well diſpoſed, and has lived altogether in the country. For ſuch an one, cash will be given; but it will not be worth while to offer one of any other deſcription.

DANIEL CALL.

Richmond, July 29, 1798.

PATOMAC COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the old and new ſtock of the Patomac Company, who are yet in arrears, are hereby informed, that it is neceſſary to collect the debts of the Company, in order to pay the demands againſt them; and therefore we are obliged to inform thoſe who are indebted, that unleſs they pay both principal and intereſt to Wm Hartſhorne, Treaſurer, on or before the 21ſt day of September next, their ſeveral ſhares will be ſold by public auction at twelve o'clock at noon, at the City Tavern in Alexandria.

TOBIAS LEAR, Preſident.
J. TEMPLEMAN,
JOHN MASON,
JAMES KEITH,
JOSIAS CLAPHAM. } Directors.

☞ An Election for a Preſident and four Directors, will be held at the City Tavern in Alexandria, on the the firſt Monday in Auguſt next; when an account of the expenditures and a report of the progreſs of the work done for the year paſt, will be laid before the Stockholders.

July 23. (8w)

To be Rented,

TO the higheſt bidder, at King-William court-houſe, the 4th Monday in Auguſt next, for three years, to commence the 1ſt of January, that beautiful ſeat on Mattapony river, known by the name of

HUNTINGDON,

where Mr. Francis Dandridge formerly lived. The land is pretty well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, and tobacco; has a good apple orchard on it, from whence is made a large quantity of cyder annually. The buildings conſiſt of an elegant two ſtory brick houſe, with eight rooms, and every other out houſe that is neceſſary for a genteel family. Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes, before the day of renting, will be ſhewn the ſame by application to Mr. Robert Dugar, who lives on the land. Bond with approved ſecurity will be expected. As it is neceſſary for me to go over the mountains for my health, I have requeſted Mr. Edward P. Chamberlayne to attend to this buſineſs for me,

BOWLER COCKE, Executor of of Mr. Francis Dandridge.

July 27, 1798. (3w)

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

BY virtue of a deed of truſt from David Roſs, Eſq: the following valuable tracts of land, or ſo much of them, as will be ſufficient to raiſe the ſum of eight thouſand pounds, and the expences of ſale.

1ſt. A tract of about eight hundred acres, in the county of Cheſterfield, on Swift creek, near Peterſburg, known by the name of Arrowfield, being the land whereon the ſaid Roſs formerly reſided.

2d. The plantation and tract of land, in the county of Mecklenburg, on Roanoke river, which formerly belonged to the eſtate of Edward Harwood, deceaſed, adjoining the lands of Sir Peyton Skipwith, and Robert Munford, deceaſed. A conſiderable part of this tract is rich river low-grounds.

3d. Three plantations in the counties of Bedford and Pittſylvania, upon Staunton and Pigrive, containing about three thouſand acres, the boundaries and ſituation whereof, are deſcribed in the ſaid Roſs's deed of truſt as follows—Beginning on Staunton river, at the foot of Smith's mountain, including the lands on both ſides thereof, to the extremities of his lines and bounds, which extend down the river on the north ſide, to the lands formerly belonging to and occupied by John Good, and which extend on the ſouth ſide to the confluence of Pig river, thence up Pig river, to the lands of Bennet and Ward, and ſurrounding or nearly ſurrounding their lands; they croſs Pig river again, and include the lands on both ſides Frying-Pan creek, till they join another tract of land belonging to the ſaid Ward, comprehending all the lands belonging or appertaining to the ſaid three plantations, known by the name of the Mountain plantation, mouth of Pig river plantation, the Frying-Pan plantation, on which there is a ſmall diſtillery and grift mill.

Theſe lands will be ſold at public auction, to the beſt bidder, for ready money. The ſale of the Cheſterfield and Mecklenburg lands, will take place at Robert Armiſtead's tavern, in the town of Peterſburg, on Saturday the eighth of September next, and the plantations in Pittſylvania and Bedford, will be ſold at Pittſylvania court houſe, on Monday the eighth of October next.

WILLIAM HAY,
DUNCAN ROSE,
JOHN WICKHAM, } Truſtees.

Richmond, July 23, 1798.

THE SUBSCRIPTION paper for raiſing money to purchaſe or build a ſhip of force, to be loaned to the government of the United States, is lodged at the office of Picket, Pollard, and Johnſton, where it may be found by thoſe gentlemen who wiſh to ſubſcribe, and who have not yet had an opportunity of ſeeing it.

Richmond, July 30, 1798.

assessors, after collecting the said lists of lands dwelling houses and slaves, shall proceed to value and assess the same, in a just proportion according to this act, and shall arrange and class the said lands, dwelling houses and slaves, in three general lists; the first of which lists shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all proprietors and possessors, where known, objects and tracts of land in such assessment district, with the quantity and valuation of each lot and tract, and the whole valuation of the lands belonging to, or possessed by any one person; the second list shall exhibit, in alphabetical order the names of all proprietors and possessors of dwelling houses above the value of one hundred dollars, with the description and valuation of each dwelling house, and the appurtenances, and the quantity of land valued therewith, according to this act; and the third list shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons owning, possessing, or having the care of any slaves, with the number of slaves as aforesaid, owned by, or under the care of each person: And the forms of the said lists shall be devised and prescribed by the department of the Treasury.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any assessor shall fail to perform any duty assigned by this act, within the time prescribed in his precept, warrant or other legal instructions, not being prevented therefrom by sickness, or other unavoidable accident, every such assessor shall be discharged from office, and shall moreover forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, to be recovered for the use of the United States, in any court having competent jurisdiction, with costs of suit.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately after the valuations and enumerations shall been completed, as aforesaid, the principal assessor in each assessment district, shall, by written notifications, to be publicly posted up, in at least four of the most public places in such district, advertise all persons concerned, of the place where the said lists, valuations and enumerations may be seen and examined; and that during fifteen days after the publication of the notifications, as aforesaid appeals will be received and determined by him, relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the assessor.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the principal assessor, in each assessment district, during fifteen days after the date of public notification, to be made as aforesaid, to submit the proceedings of the assessors, and the lists by them received or taken, as aforesaid, to the inspection of any and all persons who shall apply for that purpose: And the said principal assessors are hereby authorized to receive, hear and determine, in a summary way, according to law and right, upon any and all appeals which may be exhibited against the proceedings of the said assessors: *Provided always*, That the question to be determined by the principal assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation of any lands or dwelling houses, shall be, whether the valuation complained of, be, or be not, in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That all appeals to the principal assessors, as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of, by reference to some one or more valuations of lands or dwelling houses in the same assessment district; and in all cases to which reference may be made in any appeal, as aforesaid, the principal assessor shall have power to re-examine and equalize the valuations as shall appear just and equitable; but no valuation shall be encreased, without a previous notice of at least five days to the party interested, to appear and object to the same, if he judge proper; which notice shall be given by a note in writing, to be left at the dwelling of the party, by such assessor as the principal assessor shall designate for that purpose.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately after the expiration of the time for receiving, hearing and deciding on appeals, and within such period as shall be prescribed by the commissioners aforesaid, the principal assessor and other assessors of each assessment district, shall make out, subscribe and transmit to the commissioner superintending the district, exact copies, certified under their hands, of all lists respectively taken by them or either of them, as aforesaid, together with three abstracts of their proceedings; one of which abstracts shall exhibit a summary view of the valuations of all lands; and another abstract shall exhibit a summary view of the valuations of all dwelling houses; and a third abstract shall exhibit a summary view of the enumeration of all slaves, as aforesaid, in each district; the forms of which abstracts shall be established and prescribed by the department of the Treasury.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners, as aforesaid, shall have power, on consideration and examination of the abstracts to be rendered by the assessors, as aforesaid, and of the lists aforesaid, to revise, adjust and vary, the valuations of lands and dwelling houses in any assessment district, by adding thereto, or deducting therefrom, such rate per centum, as shall appear to be just and equitable:—*Provided*, that the relative valuations of the different lots or tracts of land, or dwelling houses, in the same assessment district, shall not be changed or affected: *Provided Nevertheless*, That if manifest error or imperfection shall appear in any of the said abstracts the, commissioners shall and may require of the assessors, that the said abstracts be explained and corrected, and shall and may remove from office, any and all of the said assessors, and otherwise proceed against them according to this act; and if necessary, in the opinion of a majority of the commissioners, convened in a general meeting, a new valuation may be directed, and after such valuations shall have been completed and confirmed, in the manner prescribed by this act, the said commissioners shall cause the aforesaid abstracts and lists to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury; in default of which, they shall severally forfeit and pay, for the use of the United States two hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners, as aforesaid, shall and may direct the principal assessors of each assessment district, to register and record the lists, valuations and enumerations made by the assessors, as aforesaid; and to add to, or deduct from the valuations of the lands and dwelling houses of each individual, such a rate per centum, as shall be determined by the commissioners, as aforesaid.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That after the valuations, enumerations, and records thereof, shall have been completed, according to this act, it shall be lawful for the supervisors of districts comprehending but one survey of inspection, and the inspectors of surveys in districts comprehending more than one survey of inspection, with the concurrence of the supervisors of such districts, to depute one skilful and fit person, in each assessment district, to be surveyor of the revenue; and every surveyor of the revenue, so appointed, shall give bond, with surety, in a sum not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars, for the diligent and faithful execution of his office and shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, truly faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties enjoined by this act; and a certificate of the said oath or affirmation, with the said bond, shall be transmitted to, and lodged in the office of the supervisor of the district.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the surveyors of the revenue to receive & safely preserve the records of the lists, valuations and enumerations herein before mentioned: And the said surveyors shall keep true and exact accounts of the valuation of the lands and dwelling-houses belonging to each and every individual, distinguishing each tract, lot and dwelling house. And whenever any lands or dwelling houses, included in the said valuation, shall be alienated, or in any way transfered, it shall be the duty of the surveyor of the revenue for the district, if a dwelling house, or an entire tract or lot has been alienated, to charge the amount of the valuation thereon, to an account with the purchaser, and to credit the account of the person disposing of the same; and whenever a tract of land, lot, or dwelling-house shall be divided by sale or partition, the said surveyor shall, by entry and view of the said land, or dwelling house, or by other lawful ways and means, inform himself of the relative value of the different parts of the original tract or lot, or dwelling house so divided, and shall apportion the value of the entire tract or lot, or dwelling house, as shall be just and equitable; and shall enter and record the same, in manner aforesaid. And whenever, and so often as a new dwelling house shall be erected and inhabited, after the first day of October next, or any dwelling houses or lands, which, at the time of making the said valuation, shall be exempted from taxation by the laws of the state where the same shall be situated, shall cease to be so exempted, the said surveyors shall and may, in their respective districts, proceed to value and assess the same, in like manner, and on the principles herein before prescribed, in respect to valuations of dwelling houses and lands, and shall add the same to the valuations to be made by assessors, as aforesaid. And whenever, and so often as any dwelling house shall be destroyed or damaged, by fire, or other accident, it shall be lawful for the surveyors to cancel the valuations thereon, if such house be wholly destroyed; or if such house be merely damaged or impaired, to reduce the valuation thereon, to such sum as shall be just and equitable: *Provided*, That no change of the valuation of any dwelling-house, shall be valid, until the same shall have been approved by the inspector of the survey, or the supervisor of the district, if comprehending but one survey of inspection.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the surveyors of the revenue, whenever they shall receive precepts or warrants for that purpose, from the inspectors of surveys, or the supervisors of districts comprehending but one survey of inspection, to enumerate any and all slaves in their respective districts above the age of twelve and under the age fifty years, except such as from fixed infirmity, or bodily disability, may be incapable of labor, as aforesaid, and to report the number thereof, as also the number of houses, with the valuations thereof, respectively, and the valuation of any and all lands, and also to compute and state the taxes which may be due and payable by each and every individual; and to deliver true and correct lists thereof, to the persons who may be appointed to receive the same.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the said surveyors of the revenue shall, at all times, submit the inspection of their books and records, to the supervisors and inspectors of the internal revenues of the United States, or to any person authorized and deputed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for that purpose; and shall, moreover, grant and certify copies or transcripts therefrom, to any persons who shall apply for the same, and who shall previously tender or pay the fees hereafter allowed and established therefor.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the following compensations shall be allowed to the commissioners, clerks and assessors aforesaid, for services to be performed under this act.

To each commissioner, one hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to an allowance of three dollars per diem, for each and every day, in going to, attending at, and returning from any general meeting of the said commissioners, or in visiting the several assessment districts, in pursuance of any resolution of the said commissioners.

To each clerk of the commissioners, a compensation for the time they may be employed, not exceeding the rate of five hundred dollars per annum.

To each assessor, other than principal assessors, one dollar and fifty cents per diem, for every day employed in collecting lists; and also one dollar per diem for every day employed in arranging the said lists, and making the valuations and enumerations.

To each principal assessor, one dollar and fifty cents for every day employed in receiving and arranging lists, and hearing appeals, and in recording the lists, valuations and enumerations aforesaid, and corresponding with commissioners: And in addition to the said allowances and compensations, the said commissioners and assessors shall be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for books and stationery: And the accounts of the assessors shall be certified by, and presented to the commissioners, in the name of the principal assessor of each assessment district, who shall be responsible to the other assessors. And the accounts of the assessors and commissioners in each state, shall be presented at the treasury, for adjustment, in the name of some one of the commissioners, to be designated for that purpose, by the other commissioners, who shall distribute the sums payable to the principal assessors aforesaid: *Provided*, That no allowance shall be made to the assessors, other than for the expense of books and stationery, until it shall be ascertained and certified to the satisfaction of the commissioners, that the services directed by this act, have been performed. And all letters or packets to or from any commissioner, appointed under this act, shall, within the limits of the state for which such commissioner is appointed, be conveyed by post, free of postage.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyors of the revenue shall be allowed the following compensations for services to be performed under this act: For recording each and every transfer of the valuation of every entire tract of land, or dwelling house, twelve and an half cents: For apportioning each and every valuation of a tract of land, lot or dwelling house, and recording the same, in consequence of any division or partition thereof, fifty cents for any division of the original tract, lot or dwelling house: For viewing each and every dwelling house, in consequence of an application for the reduction of a valuation, and for recording the proceedings thereon, one dollar: For every official certificate, except such as may be required by the treasury department, or the supervisors, inspectors, or collectors of the revenue, twenty five cents. And the compensations aforesaid, shall be paid by the party or parties applying for such reduction, record, exoneration or apportionment.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the valuations and enumerations directed by this act, there be appropriated the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—July 9, 1798.

AN ACT

To declare the Treaties heretofore concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States.

WHEREAS the Treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French Government; and the just claims of the United States for reparation, of the injuries so committed have been refused, and their attempts to negociate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations have been repelled with indignity: and whereas, under authority of the French Government, there is yet pursued against the United States, a system of predatory violence, infracting the said treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation:

BE it *enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the United States are of right, freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the Treaties, and of the consular Convention, heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

Approved—July 7, 1798.

AN ACT,

In addition to the act, intituled, "an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

Sec. 1. BE it *enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That if any persons shall unlawfully combine or conspire together, with intent to oppose any measure or measures of the government of the United States, which are or shall be directed by proper authority, or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any person, holding a place or office in or under the government of the United States, from undertaking, performing or executing his trust or duty; and if any person or persons, with intent as aforesaid, shall, counsel, advise or attempt to procure any insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly, or combination, whether such conspiracy, threatening, counsel, advise, or attempt shall have the proposed effect or not, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction, before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months nor exceeding five years; and further, at the discretion of the court may be holden to find sureties for his good behavior in such sum, and for such time, as the said court may direct.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the Government of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said government, or either house of the said Congress, or the said President, or to bring them or either of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States; or to stir up sedition within the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the constitution of the United States; or to resist, oppose, or defeat any such law or act; or to aid, encourage or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people or government, then such person, being thereof convicted before any Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted and declared*, That if any person shall be prosecuted under this act, for the writing or publishing any libel aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the defendant, upon the trial of the cause, to give in evidence in his defence, the truth of the matter contained in the publication charged as a libel. And the jury who shall try the cause, shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, and no longer:—*Provided*, that the expiration of the act shall not prevent or defeat a prosecution and punishment of any offence against the law, during the time it shall be in force.

Approved, July 14, 1798.

AN ACT

To amend the act, intituled "an act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France and the dependencies thereof."

BE it *enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the provision for giving bond and finding sufficient security or sureties, for vessels bound on foreign voyages, as required in the second section of the act, entituled "an act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof," shall extend no further, than to obligations to the amount of the value of the vessels respectively, and to a sum in addition thereto equal to one third of the value of the cargo. *Provided*, that in no case the surety or sureties shall be answerable for more than ten thousand dollars, any thing in the act above mentioned to the contrary notwithstanding.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, July 16, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

BOSTON, July 12.

Mr. Samuel Prince, who arrived in town yesterday from Baffaterre, (Gua.) via Salem, has communicated the following particulars of a transaction, which must rouse the indignation and interest the feelings of every American.

Capt. Ebenezer Smith, of the armed ship Hunter, of this place, bound for Martinique, in lat. 14, 38, fell in with a French privateer schooner of eight guns, and eighty men, who after hailing Captain S. and commanding him to come on board with his papers, was replied to by Captain S. that he was willing to see them on board and exhibit his papers; but that he was engaged in a lawful trade, and being armed would suffer no other interruption.

The privateer then immediately fired, and repeated it both with cannon and musketry, until she got nearly abreast of the ship, when, unfortunately, at the moment Captain S. was giving orders to point the guns and fire into the privateer, which was executed in part with effect, he was wounded in the groin, and fell to the deck; this unhappy circumstance created confusion on board the ship, the helmsman quitted his station, the vessel fell off, and the privateer instantly laid along side and boarded her: previous to this, Mr. Stafford, the boatswain, was killed, the mate and Mr. Bradlee a passenger, wounded.

Here commenced a scene which would have disgraced savages. Captain Smith, wounded as he was, lying bleeding in the passage way, was assaulted, and received more than twenty stabs and cuts, in his breast, back, sides and arms. Young Bradlee having discharged a blunderbuss and killed one of the officers on board the privateer, was probably marked out as a victim: *Those Monsters cut him into pieces and threw him overboard.* They also cut and wounded Mr Prince who was a passenger on board. A son of Captain Smith's about thirteen years old, being found in one of the state rooms, was dragged out; and while the poor boy, had his hands over his head to guard it in some measure from the blows which were aimed to dispatch him, had them cut in a most shocking manner.

Detested and detestable as are Frenchmen, we would not exaggerate one iota of this infernal business; Mr. Samuel Smith, and Captain Smith's son are present and can be seen.

Capt. Smith is a remarkably benevolent man, has been uncommonly attentive to unfortunate Frenchmen. We sympathize with his numerous friends and acquaintance; and hope he may survive his wounds and return to his family and country.

Think of these things, ye flint-nerved jacobins, and luke warm patriots, and blush!!

July 14.

LATEST FROM GUADALOUPE.

(By an arrival yesterday.)

Two French corvettes, La Diligente and La Berge, have arrived at Guadaloupe, from Brest, and brought new powers and instructions to Victor Hugues, who thereby is continued in his station of *special agent of the Executive Directory*, for the space of 18 months longer. Le Bas, the colleague of Victor, sailed for France about the latter end of April.

The corvettes also brought a new organization for the French windward islands, with express orders that they be put in force as soon as possible. The tenor of it was never thoroughly known, being kept secret by the government; and Hugues finding that its execution might prove very prejudicial to the islands, took upon himself to alter it, and to dispatch, without delay, one of the corvettes to France, with the objections he had to make to the Directory on the subject.

It was well known, that said organization favored the recal to the islands of a number of former inhabitants who were obliged to fly for their safety, or through other innocent motives. Those who inhabit the neighboring neutral islands since the general emigration had not yet been recalled.

They reckon from 80 to 90 privateers out of Guadaloupe, and the very weakest of which had 35 to 40 men on board; and the greatest part from 80 to 100. Their first attempt is always to board the vessels they meet with, if they find any resistance; they *all* rely more on this way of overcoming their enemy than on any other. A few days before the the departure of the Betsey, an English brig, (the Salisbury, capt. Benson) from Martinique, mounting 14 guns, and 20 men only, was captured, *by boarding*, by a privateer of 10 guns, and 90 men and sent into St. Martins. From a thorough knowledge of the state of privateers out of Guadaloupe, sentiments of humanity prompt us to say that fitting out armed vessels with 18 to 20 men, for the windward, is only sacrificing *rashly* both men and property, as the late case of captain Smith evidently proves it.

The French privateers have orders to send in for trial all neutral vessels bound to any port whatsoever. Few escaped. Several instances, however, of Americans and Danish having been released, are known.

June 9, 1798.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions, continued and held for Goochland County, on the 17th day of May 1794.

Woodson and Crouch, Plffs. } On an injunction
against
Lott Higbie, & Company, Defts. } in Chancery.

THIS cause abates as to the defendant, Lott, by his death. The Defendant, Higbie, not having entered his appearance, and given security, according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant, Higbie, appear here, on the first day of November term next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at the front door of the court-house of the said county.

(Copy)
Teste,
WILLIAM MILLER, C. G.C.

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